

# THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

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[Vol. I. FOR 1818

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## CHEHAW MASSACRE.

Much has been said in the newspapers of the day respecting this transaction. All condemn with severity what they deem a flagrant enormity on the part of the commanding officer. In pages 335 & 336, of the present volume, we published the official account of the affair, and the instructions of the executive of Georgia to captain Wright; and in pages 351 and 352 we gave an extract of a letter from general Glascock to the editors of the Georgia Journal, in which he severely condemns the conduct of the officers on this occasion. A statement of the whole affair is now before our readers, who need no further instruction in making up their opinion upon this disgraceful affair. We are sorry to perceive too much room to join in the censure; but as it is understood that a court martial has been ordered to investigate the affair, we shall await its decision, with a hope that justice will be done, and the honor of the country redeemed. If our officers have done an unwarrantable and wanton act, let them suffer without regard to former services; but if they have acted correctly, let them be honorably vindicated.

"Let nothing extenuate, or ought be set down in malice."

## PETER PORCUPINE.

The celebrated Peter Porcupine, of infamous gazette memory; since he has lost his *quills*, has modestly turned agriculturist, and has attempted to impose himself upon the citizens of New York as being the first to introduce the culture of the *Ruta Baga*, or Russia turnip, into this country, but a Mr. Lewis comes forward, and informs this modest Peter, that he, last year, raised 800 bushels of this same *Ruta Baga*, upon three quarters of an acre of land, far exceeding the quantity which Peter himself raised. This circumstance, Peter very prudently lets alone, and goes on to say that the Russia turnip is better food for cattle and hogs than potatoes, (a fact as well known as the other,) and makes an appeal to the ox and the hog, for the truth of what he advances, who, he says, have the best *faculties for judging*. (who before heard of a *hog's judgment*?) If Peter had given us a learned essay upon the mental faculties of hogs, their modes of reasoning, &c. &c. we would at least have awarded him the credit of having chosen a fit and *native* subject. Peter, however, does not fail to enter into an eulogy upon his hogs, and makes a comparison not very flattering to the hogs of this country. He solemnly declares that if he could not get a supply from

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"home," he would not give his two black hogs and seven black pigs, for all he saw in the finest parts of Pennsylvania, which, he says, were "*hundreds upon hundreds*." But Peter says "the hogs of Long Island are *whiter*; mine are as *black* as a *cole*," and expresses a belief that in a few years there will not be many *white* upon the island. Does he mean that he will *people* Long Island with black hogs? But Peter has written a little book upon the *introduction* of the culture of the Russia turnip, in which he has given, if we understand him right, a biographical account of his hogs. A most fit work for a man who has offered himself a candidate for a member of parliament. The next thing Peter undertakes to benefit as poor ignorant folks with, will probably be a demonstration that the moon is much larger in England than in this country.

## SOUTH AMERICA.

By the official account of *Don Antonio Piaz*, which we this day publish, it would appear that the Royalists had gained much advantage over the Revolutionists in the battle of the 17th April, at Valencia. This account is unquestionably prepared for the ear of the *adored Ferdinand*. The public have had specimens enough of *Royal official* reports in South America to convince them that they are written sometimes with other motives than to detail to the Spanish court the real transactions of her armies and the true result of battles. It is necessary for the commanders engaged in this unworthy cause, to give such a coloring to their reports as not to wound the sensibility of their royal master: else they might loose their command. That there is something kept back occasionally on the other side will not be denied, but as far as we have observed there has not been such palpable exaggerations on the part of the Republican commanders as on that of the Royalists. Puffing is undoubtedly a sign of the weakness of an army. What they lack in physical force, skill and valor they make up in pretensions. If one half of what has been published in the Royal Gazettes, of the slaughters of the Patriots had been true, not a soldier would now be living in the Republican army.

Private accounts received in Charleston from gentlemen of respectability at Puerto Cabello and Caraccas represent the result of the action of the 17th in a different light. These accounts state that the forces of the Patriots attacked the Spanish army under the command of General Lopez (General Morillo being mortally wounded, as is

supposed, in a preceding action) and compelled them to retreat to Puerto Cabello, where the residue of their forces was stationed.—General Lopez, together with thirty of his principal officers were killed in the engagement. The whole number of the Royalists in Venezuela were said to have been in the action. Caraccas and La Guayra it is expected are in possession of the Independents, as detachments were ordered on immediately to occupy them. Valencia, after the battle, was instantly evacuated by the inhabitants.

The following was translated from the Caraccas Gazette extraordinary of the 29th April received in Philadelphia by the Josephine from Lagaira.

*Despatch of the Commandant, Don Antonio Pla, to His excellency the General in Chief of the expeditionary Army.*

**MOST EXCELLENT SIR,**

After 26 hours of a most tedious march, we arrived early yesterday morning, without once resting, at Renion del Tora, half a league distance from St. Josef de Tisnados, where the rebel Bolivar was stationed with more than 700 cavalry and 350 infantry. When we arrived near his encampment, we made prisoner of a servant of his, who informing us where his master lay sleeping, the Col. Don Rafael Lopez ordered, that the chief of the staff Don Thomas Renavales, should proceed with a party of infantry to surprise him; but after having penetrated, with the greatest secrecy, through the enemy's encampment, and approaching the spot where Bolivar lay asleep, he encountered their chief of the staff; but fearful of the miscarriage of the stratagem, he threw himself towards the spot where the pretended supreme commander lay. He rising immediately, at the moment they were about to surround him, fled to the mountains with the three persons who accompanied him; our party fired, and the three were killed—among which was his Priest Friar Stephen Prado. We remained in this state (they in the greatest alarm) until day break, when they presented themselves in line of battle, far superior to ours; their infantry in the centre, and the cavalry on the two wings. Our line was composed of a company of honorary volunteer officers, and the squadron of San Francisco de Tisnados, under the command of Colonel Don Rafael Lopez. In the centre the infantry in close columns, by the Lieut. Col. of the "Cassadores de Navarra," Don Salvador de Inedina. The left wing was occupied by the first and second column of royal lancers, under my orders, and the reserve consisted of the third and fourth squadron, under the orders of Lieut. Col. Don Ramon Garcia. Our cavalry was formed into half columns.—The company of "Flanqueadores," commanded by Capt. Royes Alvarado, occupied the whole front. In this situation we found ourselves at daylight at a half gunshot from the enemy. Our line moved on under a most galling fire; but neither the superiority of the enemy, nor the untimely death of their commander, who had so often led them to victory, appalled these valiant troops. I fell on the right wing of the enemy, and after having routed their cavalry, I attacked the infantry with two small

squadrons; I immediately broke their line—our troops attacked, determined to exterminate them. At the same time, the enemy's left wing, commanded by Zarasa, attempted to flank our right wing; but Capt. Don Miguel Carrion Asapardo, who commanded the three squadrons that was in reserve, presented his front diagonally in so able a manner, to cover this wing, that charging the enemy, together with the squadron of San Francisco, they routed him completely, and decided the action. The example given by the chief of the staff, Renavales, contributed greatly to this glory. Our cavalry pursued the enemy in every direction, making a most horrible carnage till we destroyed their reserve. As soon as we remained masters of the field, I sent Lieut. Col. Don Josef Martinez, with 150 men, to pursue those who had retreated by the road to Carabobo—he succeeded; but unfortunately for us, at a league and a half distance they were obliged to return with their saddles on their heads, on account of the bad state of their horses—so much so that if we had had 200 useful horses, this day would have concluded the career of the traitors Bolivar, Cedeno, Zarasa, and the rest of their followers. The result of this brilliant action have been, that the enemy has left more than 400 on the field of battle, and 150 prisoners. Among the first according to declarations taken, are Brig. Gen. Leon Tomez, chief of the staff Santander; Colonel Galindo, and Salon Maurique; Lieut. Cols. Pinango and Silvester Palacios, and the Major Plaza. Among the second, Lieut. Col. Manfredo Beasolari, attached to the staff; Majors Joseph Franciaco, and Juan de Dais Morales; Captain Florencio Tobar, Bolivar's aid de-camp, and the Surgeon Sebastian Olivares. Besides these prisoners, 150 women have fallen into our hands. We have likewise retaken, of the prisoners they took in San Fernando, Lieut. Don Francisco Argona, Ensigns Don Juan Antonio Galiani, Don Joaquin Villanil, and Don Calisto Sundaeta. We have taken two stand of colors, one of which was presented to me by Rojas, a private of the corps of lancers; all the baggage of the commander and officers, including Bolivar's, was taken, and he was obliged to throw away his — and cap, with which he was disguised. Three ammunition chests, and 3 drums, as per annexed detail, fell into our hands. On our side there was no more loss than the death of the valiant Col. Don Rafael Lopez, and several soldiers; and dangerously wounded, the captain of royal lancers, Don Kegino Landaeta and Gil Gonzales, the Ensigns Gregorio Rivas and Vicense Bermudex, and the Lieut. of dragoons Don Barrito Franco, and 21 private.

[Here follows the *Don's* recommendation of his officers to the consideration of his master, which we omit as uninteresting to the American reader.]

Encampment of Mapipe, 18th April, 1818—  
Most excellent Sir.

(Signed) **ANTONIO PLA.**  
To his excellency the commander in chief

NOTE of articles taken from the enemy in the action of the 17th inst. at the Rincon de los Torres, half a league from the town of San Josef de Tesnados:—530 muskets, 30,500 cartridges, 11,170 flints, 400 lances, 25 hatchets, 2 cases of spades and axes, a complete furnace.

Note.—We have likewise taken from them the rich booty they possessed, composed of Bolivar's baggage, as well as that of the other officers who accompanied him, with many jewels of great value.—Encampment of Mapipe, 18th April, 1818.

(Signed) TOME DE RENOVALES.

The following extracts relate to the action of the 17th April as above, but do not seem to agree with the royal account. The truth may probably lie between the two.

*Kingston, Jam. May 2.*—Recent accounts from St. Thomas's, received in this city, via Santo Domingo, state that information had reached that Island of the city of Caracas having been taken by the Independent forces a short time previous, and that the army of Gen. Morillo had been almost annihilated at a place called Caringnito, near La Guayra. The Royalists were in consequence emigrating from all quarters, and solicitations had been made by General Morillo to the Governor of Curacao, to allow the Dutch frigate at that Island to assist in protecting the emigration, but which he had declined acceding to.

*Extract of a letter from Santo Domingo, dated the 27th ult. to a gentleman in this city.*

"This day a vessel arrived here from Curacao, the captain of which affirms that Bolivar was in Valencia; that Morillo had been completely defeated, and in his flight was mortally wounded by a lance and died soon after.—The like information is confirmed by a person who had just arrived here from Porto Rico, referring to intelligence which had reached that Island from Porto Cabello.

"A Dutch frigate which sailed from Curacao to receive any property belonging to the inhabitants of that colony, had not returned, as Porto Cabello was shut to her admission."

The following document, translated for and published in the Aurora of the 28th ult. had not before been published in this country:

*Head quarters, Rastro, March 19, 1818.*

Simon Bolivar, supreme chief and captain general of the armies of Venezuela, New Grenada, &c. &c. &c.

To his excellency the president of the council of government, admiral Louis Brion.

I have just arrived, after occupying the whole of the valleys of Aragua, from the Cocuisas to the neighborhood of Valencia.

Expecting the co-operation of the troops of the Lower Apure, our operations were retarded longer than they ought to have been, and the enemy had time to collect all his forces and evacuate all his positions to oppose us in mass. Our army retired to this side of La Villa de Cura, in order to secure our communications and take up advantageous positions. General Morillo's army came as far as the Quibrada de Semen, where it was completely beaten and dispersed; notwithstanding his reverse, which was a league from the field of battle, he effected his retreat, it being impossible for us to pursue him, our cavalry being worn out and without ammunition. It has been necessary for us to return to the plains to remount our cavalry and repair our losses, which are considerable, but incomparably smaller than that of the enemy.

The Spanish army has been annihilated, and in

twenty days we shall be in Caracas. It is useless to repeat to you how much we are in want of arms and ammunition—the enemy are expecting reinforcements from Spain, and it is necessary to be prepared for the worst.

To-morrow I shall write again, and send the bulletins of our glorious campaign.

The letters received contain many details of circumstances not adapted to the taste for news—we shall give such matters as are adapted to communicate information.

*Extract to the editor, dated St. Thomas, New Guiana, March 31, 1818.*

My last was, I think, dated about the 20th February—since that time our armies have been victorious in several actions, as you will perceive by the accompanying bulletins. I also give you an extract from the dispatches of the supreme chief to the council of government, at this place. It appears that he was at Cagua on the 12th inst. This village is 18 leagues from Caracas, and one league from Victoria, and is on the borders of the Llanos plains. We know that Morillo has claimed the victory at Calaboso, and also at Sombrero, but the Carraquinans are not so easily cheated; the confusion which took place at La Guira on the 18th did not look very much like a victory; and coffee was sold there in the confusion at 2 1/2 dollars the quintal. General Paez (who by the way was reported by our friends to be a black man, but whose skin is much more fair than many of them) took possession of St. Fernando on the 4th, and immediately marched in pursuit of the royal army under Calzada, who was in the province of Varinas, and would enter the valley of Aragua by St. Carlos. On casting your eye over the map of this fine country, you will perceive that Morillo and his adherents are confined to the skirt of the sea board. My own opinion is, that by the first of July, if they can hold Porto Cabello, it is the only place they are likely to hold. If general Bolivar had only 50 barrels of powder with him and a few tons of ball, he would have been now in possession of Caracas and La Guira. The greatest part of his army is composed of cavalry; and, after the late actions, was under the necessity of halting to procure ammunition and recruit his horses, which, though hardy and spirited, have been severely broken down by incessant service.

The division of general Paez is the terror of the Spaniards; and, indeed, their hardships, and hardihood and enterprize during the last two years would appear romantic. After Morillo's retreat from St. Fe de Bogota, Paez kept possession of the right bank of the Apure, excepting only St. Fernando; the Spaniards had complete possession of the river with a strong flotilla. The spirit of the troops was much tried, as they could not cross in force to the left bank: he therefore took from his cavalry 50 volunteers, and in the night dashed on horseback into the river, and seized a number of boats of the enemy, which they brought in. In the morning it was found, that among the prisoners was the Spanish commandant Lopez, and a considerable number of boats with stores, which were wanted in both armies. The horses from the banks of the Apure are surprising creatures in the water: I am in possession of one of them which carries a man with the greatest ease across the river Oronoco.



Our communications with New Grenada are now open by the river Meta. We have also had some arrivals here from the river Negro, which communicates with the river Amazon, as well as this river. Considerable quantities of cocoa, sarsaparilla, balsams, &c. are brought thence; now the navigation is uninterrupted, but the principal trade of this place is with Varinas and Basanare. The commerce of this place will be immense, and under the independents, as the river is navigable up to this place for vessels drawing 10 feet water at any season; it rises from the 15th of March till the 15th of August, and falls the rest of the year.

We have an arrival here, with about 180 British veteran officers and soldiers, and 300 more are expected every hour; and in a few months as many thousands. Colonel Needham and his party are now with Bolivar; they were very handsomely received here; and I can assure you, it was thought a little extraordinary that they should meet with such treatment in the republic of the United States. The circumstance has made a deep impression here.—*Ibid.*

#### INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

##### TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

26th May, 1818.

During the last session of congress the house of representatives adopted a resolution of which the following is a copy, viz.

*In the house of representatives of the United States, March 30, 1818.*

*Resolved,* That the secretary of the treasury be requested to prepare and report to this house at their next session, a plan of the application of such means as are within the power of congress, to the purpose of opening and improving roads, and making canals; together with a statement of the undertakings of that nature, which, as objects of public improvement, may require and deserve the aid of government; and also a statement of works of the nature abovementioned, which have been commenced, the progress which has been made in them, the means and prospect of their being completed, the public improvements carried on by states, or by companies, or incorporation which have been associated for such purposes, to which it may be deemed expedient to subscribe, or afford assistance; the terms and conditions of such associations, and the state of their funds; and such information, as, in the opinion of the secretary, shall be material in relation to the objects of this resolution.

Attest,

THOS. DOUHERTY,

*Clerk House of Representatives.*

To enable the secretary of the treasury to comply with the important requisitions of the foregoing resolution, all companies or incorporations, associated for opening roads and making canals, which they may respectively conceive require and deserve the aid of government, are invited to furnish this department with such information concerning their respective undertakings, as is required by the resolution, and which may be necessary to bring their claims to the patronage of the government, before the congress of the United States, at the commencement of their next session.

Where a canal or road has been commenced, the communication ought to state distinctly the

dimensions of the work; the nature of the soil and face of the country through which it is to pass; its greatest elevation and depression and mean level; the progress which has been made; the expense incurred, and the whole probable expense, estimated upon the experience acquired in the execution of the undertaking.

In all cases of canals, the number and dimensions of the locks; the mean quantity of earth to be removed per mile; the nature and extent of the navigation to which they are to be connected, should be distinctly made known.

In every case, the facility of obtaining materials for the construction of roads, bridges and locks, should be stated. The acts of incorporation or articles of association; the bye laws which have been enacted; the amount of the fund authorised or agreed to be subscribed; the sum actually subscribed; the amount paid in; the sum expended; the amount remaining on hand; and the means and probability of enforcing the payment of the balance; should invariably be stated in every communication. And generally every kind of information which can shed light upon the undertaking.

WM. H. GRAWFORD.

*Secretary of the Treasury.*

#### THE ALBINESS.

The following short sketch of the Albiness who is now on a tour through the United States, and at present in Baltimore, is extracted from *La Belle Assemblée*; a fashionable London publication, and may not be uninteresting to our readers:

This highly interesting and pleasing phenomenon in nature was born at a town in Essex, within 40 miles of London, of English parents, of the name of Harvey. They were persons who were not remarkable for any peculiarity of complexion, but of that ordinary color so natural to the English, which is neither fair nor dark, though rather inclined to the latter. They had six children; three of whom inherited the same complexion as their parents, and three, including the Albiness, of the same extraordinary appearance; the brother and sister, who were possessed of the same colored skin, hair and eyes, as the Albiness, are both dead. The tint of Miss Harvey's skin is delicately fair, with a moderate portion of color; but her hair is the most wonderful—it is of the exquisite very pale straw color of the silk worm's silk, as first spun by that miraculous production of nature, and of the same fine glossy texture. Her eyes are about a shade lighter than an Indian pink, a mixture of rose color and lilac; they are expressive, and although her eye brows and eye lashes are quite white, her countenance is strikingly animated. Her fine long bright hair is as pleasing to the touch as to the eye, and is kept so by frequent immersion in warm water, as she never uses either a comb or brush. Her manners are pleasing and well bred, her voice sweet, and she sings with taste, though her vocal talents have not been much cultivated. There is a delicacy and modest animation in her demeanor which renders her truly interesting. Her conversation is fluent and agreeable, and she possesses that happy talent of warding off and repelling impertinent remarks without being unpolite, while she yet maintains a proper feminine dignity.

From the American Daily Advertiser.  
THE ALBINISM.

Mr. Poulson,—The attention of the public has been for a few days past engaged in the examination of this interesting, because rare phenomenon. But it has happened with this as with many other objects of curiosity and astonishment, that while many gaze and admire, but few, very few reflect. The present subject affords a wide field for investigation; and the writer of these remarks cannot but hope that the following extract of a letter from the pen of an able physiologist and learned physician, will have the happy effect of exciting the philosophic minds of this metropolis to a careful examination of this interesting case.

Extract of a letter dated New-York, Feb. 20, 1818.

DEAR SIR,—This letter will reach you through Miss E. H—, an interesting stranger and rare phenomenon of the human kind, to the investigation of which I invite your particular attention as a physiologist, and your kindness to the female as a gentleman. She is the famous Albiness from England, who has shown herself in this city. Her personal worth and pleasing manners have induced me to consider her case in a different light from what has been said and believed of the Albino's kind, and to write you upon it:

Blumenbach, Halle, and the *Dictionnaire des Sciences Medicales*, have said that they were, 1st. The offspring of black or Indian races. 2d. That they principally belonged to the torrid regions and to low and humid countries. 3d. That they were diseased beings, and afflicted with a species of white leprosy. 4th. That their skin, of a livid and deadly white color, was scaly and the epidermis deliquescent. 5th. That in their intellect, they were dull or incapacitated, and morose in their disposition. 6th. That they were *miopes*, and could not bear the light of the sun, nor distinguish objects except in the dark, &c. Now you will observe, in the present case, that with red eyes or pink and beautiful white silky head of hair, which are the true characteristics of an Albino, Miss H—'s case answers not to any of the above scientific assertions or definitions. They are therefore erroneous, or, at least, very exceptionable. She is certainly a native of England, and from a known white family, having many brothers and sisters that were born healthy and free from blemishes of diseases or of complexion. You will have an opportunity of ascertaining, as I have done, that there is not any mixture of blood or color in this person, by attending to those characteristic signs which cannot all be effaced until the fourth generation. By this rule I once satisfactorily established in a court of justice the predominating white parentage of a child whom the true father attempted to throw on a black. There is nothing to be seen in the case of Miss H— of a morbid constitution, of an impaired state of mind, and much less of a scaly degeneration of Epidermis. She comes from a northern section of the globe, and far from exhibiting morose dispositions and a dull understanding, she has a pleasing and cheerful countenance; she possesses various acquirements, especially that of music, for she sings with great taste. She cannot, in fine, point out the least exception to her organic functions, except that of her eye sight. Her eyes are incessantly tremulous at day light, and she feels much inconvenience from the sun shine, while she is more comfortable by moon or candle light,

but she denies having the power of a *nictilope*, or of discriminating objects in the dark. You will remark that instead of being a *miope*, she really is a *presbite*—that is, for reading or needle work, she is obliged to use a very strong convex glass or lens, three times more than the degree usually necessary to a man of 50 years of age. Yet her transparent cornea is very spheroid, and should want of a converging instead of a diverging medium. It is difficult to account for that contradiction in optical laws. Supposing, however, that each of her eyes has its crystalline lens, I would attempt to explain the phenomena in this way—

The surface of the retina being deprived of its *pigmentum nigrum*, is then, like the membrane lining of the mouth, of a vivid red color. It is consequently irritated by the presence of light, which renders the eye incessantly tremulous—the more so, as the refrangibility of light from the red color, piercing through a transparent iris, must be very irritant to any part of the organ of vision. There is consequently a double action of light upon the transparent cornea, in and out, as it were, and we may infer, that being thus exposed to a double contract with or friction from light, it has grown much thicker, just like the human cuticle, which becomes callous and thick by the habit of labor, friction, and pressure. If thicker, the transparent cornea is more probably so in the centre; it presses on the *uvea*, and leaves the retina in want of a medium or focus, that can collect a great quantity of rays to depict upon it the objects that are present. However difficult it is to admire whatever is contrasting with our habitual ideas of forms and colors, I must say, that the flowing white and silky head of hair of Miss H—, is really beautiful and astonishing. You will notice, that each hair is of itself flat, like floss silk, and not round, like the human hair. I suppose that it is dry, and always free from that greasy secretion which requires so much care and attention for our own cleanliness. But what has become of that coloring matter, which constitutes so great a variety of black, chestnut, ash-chestnut, brown, light, sandy, or red hair? If it is blood, (as I believe it is,) I venture to say, that all of it remains in the bulbous tissue of the hair, under the cuticle of the scalp, which is of a very remarkably vivid red color.

We see, after all, that many strange and wonderful stories, printed and reported of the *Albinos* and *Albinesses*, are exaggerated, and in part ridiculous. That many of them should have been diseased, when under observation, I readily admit; that crossed breeds of the human race could offer many more instances of this kind of defective formation, is also probable and conclusive enough. But why it should not take place, although rarely, in our own white species, sound philosophy could not certainly contend against. This phenomenon, in ultimate analysis, appears to be nothing more than a defect, or imperfection in the system of circulation, which deprives the retina of the *pigmentum nigrum*, and the hair of its coloring matter. In many individuals of the kind, the mischief has perhaps been more extensive in its organic and moral effects. You will consequently agree with me, that the more we investigate the laws of nature, the less we find that she is disposed to create very mysterious or monstrous beings.

I think, that if Miss H—, could be the means

of correcting a single error in philosophy and zoology, she certainly would deserve to be liberally rewarded; and I hope that the learned and generous of your city, will not neglect a subject of so much importance to naturalists, and to mankind at large. Yours, &c.

FELIX PASCALIS.

Dr. Thomas D. Mitchell.

As the following subject is of much importance, and has frequently been speculated upon, we venture to recommend the following well written article to gentlemen of the faculty:

From the *Virginia Patriot*, May 18.

#### HYDROPHOBIA.

From the magazine of last month, edited in this city by the Rev. J. H. Rice.

Died, on the 27th day of March, Edward Taylor, youngest son of Mrs. Sarah Taylor, of Richmond, aged about twelve years.

The circumstances of this mournful case are briefly these: Forty-five days before death, E. T. was bitten by a mad dog, belonging to the family. Previous to this, the dog had manifested an unusual degree of ill nature, but no other symptom of madness. At the time when the wound was inflicted, the subject of it was amusing himself with experiments on the temper of the animal; and there is reason to believe that the dog seized him without knowing precisely what was seized. Because, the boy being with the dog, on the outside of a small house used as a kennel, kicked against the side of the house, and uttering the customary sounds, for encouraging dogs, suddenly placed his hand on a hole in the kennel. The dog sprang forward, and inflicted a severe wound both in the back of the hand, and in the palm next the thumb. The dog was soon after tied; and when the writer of this saw him, was entirely calm, eating freely, showing no horror of water, without froth about the mouth, recognising the members of the family, and giving the usual indications of affection, when kindly called.

Immediately after the infliction of the wound, the part was well washed with strong brine, and some other simple remedies were applied. As soon, however, as it was seriously apprehended that the dog was mad, recourse was had to the East India composition, usually called the *bezour stone*. This stone was applied four or five times to the wounded parts, and was said to have performed its office perfectly well. The anxious mother became entirely easy on the subject, fully believing, that, by the virtue of the stone, her son had been secured against the dreadful disease. It may be proper, however, to observe, that every direction given by the owner of the stone was punctually observed, and that the wound was kept open for several weeks. At length, however, it was healed, and all was thought to be well.

On the forty-second day after the bite was inflicted, E. T. began to complain. The symptoms precisely resembled the appearance attending diseases common to the season. It was apprehended that he had taken cold, and that he was bilious. A dose of calomel was administered by the mother at night, which not operating sufficiently, it was thought advisable to aid by glauca next morning; in attempting to swallow the solution, such difficulty was discerned, that the writer of this article was immediately sent for,

and I found the sufferer lying in bed, with no symptoms that could in the least indicate disease, except a continual sighing, for which no reason could be assigned. One or two experiments, however, with liquids, induced the suspicion that it was a case of hydrophobia. In these, and in every other that was made, the difficulty was not in swallowing, but in getting the water into the mouth, and the lips closed upon it. That once accomplished, the swallowing was perfectly easy. This decided fact overthrows a hypothesis, which has considerable currency, respecting the prominent symptom of the disease. E. T. was a boy of uncommon resolution, and made most powerful efforts to resist the spasmodic motions produced by every attempt to receive liquids. On the approach of water, however, a working in his breast and shoulders took place, which increased as the liquid approached his lips; and in every instance in which he succeeded in swallowing, there seemed to be a convulsive motion just as the mouth and cup came in contact; and the water was rather thrown in the mouth than taken in the usual way. At other times, the moment that the liquid touched the lips of the patient, his jaws were thrown wide open, and his tongue thrust out of the mouth, as far as for its length, it could be projected.

It deserves to be particularly remarked that neither previously, nor during the progress of the disease, was any change discernable in the cicatrice. The wound, after having been kept open for several weeks, was healed; and from the first symptom to the termination of the case, the condition of the scar was the same—it was recent, and of course red. The patient did not complain of *pains* shooting from the cicatrice to the head; nor was there any except a temporary discoloration of the arm, produced by friction; and this was used on account of some slight soreness and stiffness, supposed to have been induced by taking cold.

Within a few hours after any strong symptoms of the disease had been developed, the spasms had greatly increased in violence; and the affection which at first was produced only by attempting to swallow liquids, was brought on by almost any cause; such as the patient's speaking, opening the door of the room, waving the hand over him, or any thing else that put the air about him in sudden motion; so that they might at length be said to be continual.

He complained chiefly, for the greater part of the time, to use his own words, of *the beating of the heart*. The heat of the surface was considerable, but not extremely great. The action of the pulse very rapid, but the stroke feeble—One hundred drops of laudanum, given in the course of a few hours, seemed to increase the restlessness and rather aggravate the symptoms. Towards the close great complaints were made of heat in the head; and at the patient's request, cloths wet with cold vinegar, were constantly applied. The poor sufferer, during the whole time, knew his friends; and although naturally a most affectionate child, he appeared, during the short period of his disease, to be much more so than usual. The kindest terms which language affords were adopted to express his feelings towards his afflicted mother and other relatives. The only indications of an alienation of reason, made by him, consisted in his once or twice entreating his surrounding friends, by name, to pull him out of the water,



and not suffer him to be drowned. Except this, he appeared to be in the full exercise of his reasoning powers.—His eyes, without any expression of fierceness, were so brilliant, as to require considerable effort to look him in the face. The course of the disease, as has just been intimated, was very short. It was not more than twenty hours, after the first appearance of hydrophobia were exhibited, until the agony was over. The symptoms became worse so rapidly, that what was thought of as a remedy one hour, was seen to be totally unfit the next; and the very respectable physicians who were called in, could only look on and acknowledge the imperfection of the science of medicine.

We have thought proper to give the foregoing case, because we think it may be useful—For hence it appears,

1. That the symptoms of madness in a dog have not been well defined. An animal may be affected with the disease, that will both eat and drink, and that does not froth at the mouth.

2. It would seem that the *bezour stone* ought not to be depended on as a preventative of the disease. *It was fully tried in this case and failed.* To this it may be added that the use of the stone for that purpose, is not known in those parts of Europe which have the fullest and most intimate intercourse with India—in London, for instance. Nay farther, it is not known, at least not depended on, even in India. We have very lately read the history of a case which occurred in that country, in which, instead of *bezour stone*, recourse was had to blood letting and calomel.

**Extraordinary Organ.**—Account of the organ in the cathedral church of Harlem, in Holland; reckoned the first in the world.—It contains 8000 pipes, some of which are thirty-eight feet long and sixteen inches in diameter; and has sixty-four stops, four separations, two shakes, two couplings, and twelve bellows. The notes of this wonderful instrument can swell from the softest to the sublimest sounds—from the warbling of a distant bird to the awful tone of thunder, until the massy building trembles in all the aisles. It has a stop called the *vox humana*, which most admirably imitates the human voice. Handel, passing through Harlem, could not, of course, resist the sight of the far famed organ. He procured the keys, &c. and amused himself for some time: at length he got into one of his rhapsodies, and rolled along the deep and thundering notes till the very steeple shook.

**Valuable receipt for extracting poison from the wound of a rusty nail.**—Take a bean, after splitting it, apply one half (flat side) to the wound, bind it on, let it remain until it comes off of itself, and the poison will be extracted and the wound healed.

#### EXPERIENCE.

Our correspondent speaks only of the property of the dry bean. We are informed that in its green state also the bean possesses valuable qualities—by rubbing it upon the common wart, the juice will more certainly and speedily eradicate it than any process of witchcraft ever practised.

[*Newark Messenger.*]

**SALT, its use in agriculture.**—The following testimony from Sir John Newport, in the house of commons on the 26th of June 1817, may serve as a useful hint to some of our agriculturalists. The

experiment is within the power of any farmer in this country to make.

In a lawn near my residence, where, 25 years ago, salt had been strewed, and the grass upon that spot was invariably consumed by the sheep, while they would not touch a blade of that on the adjoining ground. This was a fact within my own knowledge, and although the ground had not been since turned up, the same distinction to the present hour is observable in its quality.

Mr. Curwen uses with success, salt mixed with steamed potatoes, for his hogs and poultry, as well as cattle.

**Testimony from John Tulbot Dillon, Esq.** “In Spain the first care of the shepherd, when he comes to the spot where his sheep are to spend the summer, is to give them as much salt as they will eat; for this purpose he is provided with 25 quintals of salt for every thousand sheep, which is consumed in less than five months; but they eat none on their journey or in the winter. The method of giving it to them is as follows: The shepherd places 50 or 60 flat stones about five steps distant from each other; he strews salt upon each stone, then leads his flock slowly through the stones, and every sheep eats at pleasure. This is frequently repeated, observing not to let them eat, on those days, in any spot where there is limestone. When they have eaten the salt, they are led to some clayish spots, when from the craving they have acquired, they devour every thing they meet with, and return to the salt with redoubled ardour.”

**A Lamp without Flame.**—Sir H. Davy has discovered that a fine platina wire heated red hot and held in the vapor of ether, will continue ignited a considerable time. It has since been discovered that if a cylindrical coil of these platina wires be placed, part of it round the cotton wick of a spirit lamp, and part above the wick, and the lamp to be lighted so as to heat the wire to redness, on the flame being blown out, the alcohol will keep the upper part of wire red hot, for any length of time, according to the supply of alcohol, and without any considerable expenditure thereof, so as to be in readiness to kindle German fungus, or paper prepared with nitre, and by this means to light a sulphur match at pleasure. The proper size of the platina wire is 1-100 of an inch; a larger size will give but a dull light, a smaller is difficult to use: about twelve turns of the wire will be sufficient, coiled round any cylindrical body, suited to the size of the wick of the lamp.

[*Aurora.*]

#### THE PRESIDENT'S SOUTHERN TOUR.

The president of the United States, accompanied by the secretaries of war and the navy, left this city on the 28th ult. for Annapolis, where it is understood he will embark on a tour of observation of the Chesapeake, and its principal waters, as far as Norfolk, for the ultimate fixing a site for a naval depot. Gen. SWIFT, chief of the engineer department, awaits the arrival of the president at Norfolk, and will accompany him on his tour.

The following letter, to the editor of the Baltimore American, dated at Annapolis, on the 30th, shows the manner he was received there.

The president of the United States, accompanied by Mr. Calhoun, secretary of war, Mr. Crowninshield, secretary of the navy, colonel M'Rhea, of the engineer corps, and two or three private gentlemen, arrived in this city from the seat of government on Thursday evening about seven o'clock. Their reception was cordial and respectful, without an affectation of pomp or parade. The public authorities and many respectable citizens waited upon and welcomed them to the city; their presence was announced next morning at sunrise, by a salute from the Annapolis artillery company, on the public circle. The governor of Maryland and suit, with several gentlemen, visitors from Baltimore, waited upon his excellency at nine o'clock; soon after which the party called at the government house, and after reviewing the garrison at Fort Severn, embarked on board of boats to view the harbor and its environs, accompanied by a number of citizens in boats. After landing at Greenbury's Point, to examine the entrance of the harbor, they proceeded up the river to its beautiful termination in the round bay, about seven miles above the city.—The day was favorable—the party returned about 2 o'clock, when it having been understood that the president would not oppose the wish of the citizens that he would partake of a public dinner, invitations were presented, and at four o'clock a large company sat down to a handsome repast, prepared at Mr. Brewer's hotel. The chancellor and colonel Maynadier presided. Amongst the guests were Mr. Pinkney, late minister to Russia, captain Claxton, of the *Nonsuch*, Mr. Murray, of the council, C. Carroll, esq. major Mercer, and many others. The toasts on the occasion, as well as the address of the corporation presented by the mayor on the president's arrival, will be published. Mr. Monroe's answer to the latter is a fair specimen of that great man's composition, and cannot be read (at least by an Annapolitan) without grateful emotions. After the president and suite and Mr. Pinkney had retired, their names were severally pledged with enthusiasm. The afternoon was occupied in taking a comprehensive view of the neighborhood, as presented from the dome of the state house, and in paying a few visits. The evening concluded by a splendid party given by our old and estimable fellow-citizen, C. Carroll, of Carrollton, esq. About ten o'clock this morning the party embarked on board of major Jones' yawl for West River, where they dined with colonel Mercer; and in the evening proceeded down the bay on board the *Nonsuch*, with a fair wind. It is understood that St. Mary's, York, James, and Elizabeth Rivers, will severally be visited, and probably Albemarle, when the Secretary of War will proceed to his residence in Carolina. The president returns by the *Potomac*.<sup>22</sup>

The President of the United States and suite embarked at Annapolis on Saturday morning on board the United States' schooner *Nonsuch* for Norfolk.

The following is a copy of the address delivered by the Mayor of Annapolis to the President of the United States, in behalf of the Corporation, and the reply of the President:

TO JAMES MONROE,  
President of the United States.

The Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of Annapolis, in behalf

of themselves and their fellow citizens, beg leave to welcome you on your arrival—to express the satisfaction which your visit to the Metropolis of Maryland has occasioned, and to offer any assistance in their power, for accomplishing the object of it.

Many of the inhabitants recollect your residence amongst them as a member of Congress in the year 1783, since which your public duties have called you to other states, and other climes.

The rigour of the season at that time was unfavorable to a view of the situation of the place and its surrounding waters; the prospect of which is now expanded and embellished by the military establishments erected by the United States, which of course will come within your observation.

They avail themselves of the first opportunity that has occurred of offering their congratulations on your election to the highest office in the gift of our free and happy country, and of testifying their sense of the wisdom and firmness which have since marked your administration.

A continued course of arduous and useful services in our revolutionary struggle, and since, in various important trusts, had led the people to anticipate such a result, at the same time that they pointed to the most appropriate reward.

They conclude by expressing their best wishes for your health and happiness, their attachment to you as Chief Magistrate of the Union, and their respect for your public and private character.

J. RANDALL, Mayor.

May 28, 1818.

#### REPLY OF THE PRESIDENT:

To the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Council of the city of Annapolis.

FELLOW CITIZENS.—In performing a duty imposed on me by the principles of our excellent constitution, which I have undertaken, at least, with zeal, to give all the effect in my power to the salutary purposes of the laws providing for the public defence, it is very gratifying to me to have found it consistent with that duty to make a visit to this Metropolis, and I beg you, and my other fellow citizens, its inhabitants, to accept my grateful acknowledgement for the kind reception given me.

In recurring to the period of 1783, when Congress held their session here; you bring to view incidents in the highest degree important.—It was then, and here, after a long and arduous struggle, which secured our independence, that the treaty of peace was ratified. It was then, and here, that the illustrious commander of our revolutionary armies, after performing services which a grateful country can never forget nor time obliterate, restored his commission to the authority from whom he had received it. To me, these events, so profoundly interesting to all, were peculiarly imposing and impressive. It was then, in very early life, that I commenced my career in the national councils, in which I have since so long continued. To meet again so many of those who were present at those great events, some of whom were parties to them, affords me the highest gratification.

For the good opinion which you have been pleased to express of my conduct in the various trusts committed to me since by my country, I have all the sensibility which such sentiments



ought to inspire in the mind of one who considers the approbation of his fellow citizens the best reward which he can receive for his services.

In performing the duty which brought me here, I shall be happy to receive the aid which you have offered; and in whatever situation I may hereafter be placed, I shall always entertain for your prosperity and happiness the most unfeigned solicitude.

JAMES MONROE.

#### STATE OF EUROPE.

The following article referring to the congress of the European sovereigns, which, it has been for some time announced, would take place in the ensuing autumn; though it is not official, may be considered as affording the most correct information before the public on this subject:

FROM THE LONDON TIMES, APRIL 13.

All the French papers of Tuesday last copy an article from the demi-official paper, called the Austrian Observer, contradicting, in the most positive terms, a report that had been spread, that a part of the army of occupation, after evacuating the French territory in the approaching autumn, was to be stationed on the right bank of the Rhine, to secure the tranquility of France, and to maintain the new arrangement of Europe. This report had, it is said, excited great alarm, and been fabricated for a sinister purpose. The paper in question says, that it is not only authorised to contradict such a rumour, but likewise several others which are in circulation, respecting the approaching meeting of the sovereigns. The following passage in it refers to both these subjects:

"It is known that the fifth article of the treaty of Paris, November 20, 1815, contains the following dispositions:—The duration of the military occupation of the frontier provinces of France shall not extend beyond five years. It may cease sooner, if at the end of three years, the allied sovereigns, after having maturely examined, in concert with his majesty, the king of France, the respective situation of affairs, and the progress which the re-establishment of order and tranquility has made in France, shall be unanimously convinced, that the grounds which determined them to this measure no longer exist." It clearly results from this article, that the question whether the military occupation of France shall cease after the end of 1818, or be prolonged two years farther, must be decided in the approaching autumn. This question, of so great importance to the tranquility and welfare of Europe, requires a mature examination, and, consequently, demands a diplomatic meeting of the cabinets, to which the decision, according to the treaty, belongs. The object of this meeting, therefore, is no secret, however rash it would be to predict the result; for, as it must be first decided in that meeting, whether circumstances are such as to warrant the withdrawing of the army of occupation, or to require its continuance, it would not be possible for the cabinets to regard the principal question, as already decided, before it is discussed. It is, besides, very improbable, that in an affair remaining so undecided, there can be any question regarding the ulterior measures that it may be necessary to adopt on the contingency of that decision. But even though we were to surrender ourselves to arbitrary conjectures, it would be necessary to adopt one with

greater probability on its side than that by which an attempt has been made to impose upon the credulous readers of newspapers: for the idea that the allied powers, who now occupy the posts and fortresses of the French frontiers, should withdraw their army, to place it in new positions on the frontiers and in the fortresses on the right bank of the Rhine, is so extravagant, that we cannot conceive how it could have obtained a moment's credit. Every thing which has been said, for some months, in the public prints, concerning the object of the approaching meeting of the sovereigns, and the affairs on which they are to treat, is pure invention. This meeting cannot be called a congress, to which, at present, we give a sense more determinate, and much more extensive. It is intended for a great deliberation, in which the courts which signed the treaty of the 20th November, 1815, will take part. The objects which the journalists have assigned it, are of a kind so strange and ridiculous, that they do not deserve a separate refutation. From a similar source flow all the rumors which are in circulation on a pretended separate congress, which is to take place at Vienna, Prague or Cracow, before the general meeting. The known plans of the sovereigns, for the ensuing summer, contradict this report. The emperor of Austria sets out for Dalmatia on the 10th of April. At the end of the same month the emperor of Russia leaves Warsaw to return through the southern provinces of his empire to Moscow, where he will not arrive till the end of June; about the same time the king of Prussia will pay a visit to the emperor of Russia, and his august daughter, the wife of the grand duke Nicholas. The three monarchs will not meet on the Rhine till the month of September, and then they will assemble at a place to be fixed upon between this and that period.

"These facts suffice to dissipate the reports which owe their origin to the restless mania of writing. But we will not place in this class the man who announces that a Russian and a German army is to remain a year on the right bank of the Rhine, to maintain the tranquility of Germany. When the inventors of such fabrications attribute to the sovereigns the design of 'allaying the dangerous spirit of innovation which shows itself under a thousand different forms,' it would be sufficient to answer them, that this spirit is not, thanks to Heaven, produced in Germany, except under one form, and that it is not formidable enough to excite the idea that an armed force is necessary to be employed to subdue it."

#### FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC SUMMARY.

##### FOREIGN.

##### EAST INDIES.

The ship *Columbus*, from Calcutta, arrived at Boston last week, brought papers from that place to the 17th January. The Boston editors have given several extracts, from which we select the following, to show the progress the British are making in that country:

A steam boat is preparing at Calcutta, to ply on the Hoogly.

Calcutta, January 17.—This morning another royal salute was fired from the park, in consequence of the Rajah of Nagpore having given himself up to the resident.

The principal masses of our enemies have been dispersed, and we have every reason to expect that the same energy which has overcome the chief means of resistance, will very soon triumph in the entire extirpation of the lawless hordes of Pindarees, and in permanently depriving the Mahratta states of the power of exciting commotion and alarm in Hindoostan. We add the following short extracts of letters, in which our readers may find something of novelty:

*From General Donkin's Division.*

*Camp, near Gintah, on the Kille Sind, 23d Dec. 1817.*

We are halting to day to rest ourselves and our cattle, after the fatigues of our forced marches, in pursuit of these vagabonds, the Pindarees. On the 17th we marched about two in the morning, and at half past five, we fell in with the Kurreem Khan's baggage, the escort of which we unfortunately failed in capturing, as he got off safe, under cover of the darkness. The Khan's wife, and about a dozen of females, fell into our hands, together with his state elephant and howdah, valued at 4000 sa. rs. We captured besides, 53 camels, laden with all sorts of plunder, but nothing of any great value. The whole amount of what we have taken may be worth from 20 to 25,000 rs. a sum which will not go far to enrich any of us, after it is divided among so many.

*Chambull River, near Ghynia, Ghaut, Dec. 25, 1817.*

We have been so fortunate as to destroy one of the great Pindaree Hordes, under Kureem Khan and Wasil Mahumed. General Marshall started them near Shahabad, and they made for the Chumbull. We fortunately turned them, and drove them upon colonel Adam's force, which pursued, but the result is not yet known. General Marshall took a considerable part of their baggage. Eight more elephants have been taken by captain Tod's escort, who is with the Kotah Rajah.

The hordes were reduced to between 2 or 3 thousand men, and their respectability is completely gone. They proceeded to the southward, as has Cheeto.

*From the Centre Division.*

*Camp, Sonare, 28th December, 1817.*

The latest accounts we have had are, that col. Hardyman, with his majesty's 17th foot, stormed and carried the right of the town of Jubulpore, where lieut. Pope, 8th cavalry, made a gallant charge, doing great execution, and made himself master of the enemy's guns. 600 men fell on the side of the enemy, who evacuated the town next day.

Sir T. Hislop and Sir J. Malcom came up with Holkar near Ongen at Miedpoor, attacked and carried his battery, thus getting possession of forty pieces of cannon. The troops under Sir J. Malcom then charged and did great execution. Holkar took off to the north, and Sir J. Malcom after him in full pursuit. Our loss is said to be 25 officers killed and wounded, and four hundred men. The enemy's not ascertained, but must have been dreadful. Thus we are getting on rapidly in that quarter, although rather idle here.

The cholera morbus has left us in toto. We had three days rain, which has rendered it unpleasant.

*Camp Sonarle, December 29th 1817.*

It seems Sir T. Hislop, &c. gave Holkar three days to reflect, and advised him strongly not to league with the Peishwa against us, but he having taken up a strong position did not send an an-

swer. Then Sir T. Hislop and Sir J. Malcom, thought it advisable to attack him, and after gaining the victory, they were when I last wrote you following up their success. It ended in our capturing 70 pieces of cannon, and effecting the total destruction of their infantry and artillery, the latter being cut to pieces at their guns.—I am sorry to say most of their cavalry got off.

ENGLAND.

*New Mechanical Power—London April 8—A most extraordinary, new, and important effect was produced last Saturday at the West India docks, by the united force of eight men working together at one crane, with a new mechanical power. The men did, by rowing, raise a hog-head, weighing one ton and fourteen pounds, thirty-three feet high, ten times in the short space of nineteen minutes! The machine was purposely broken to pieces in the eleventh ascent, without the least injury to the men or any other person. The powers of the workers with this effort was not at all exhausted. The regular and accustomed work done at these docks, by the common winches or jiggers, is the raising to the same height from 20 to 35 bhds of sugar per hour, of about 16 or 17 cwt. each, with two cranes and 12 men. This new mechanical power converts a rectilinear into a rotatory motion, and was invented by Mr. Wm. Lester, engineer. It appears as applicable and as effectual for the working capstams windlasses, chain pumps, and all other rotatory motions worked with winches, handspikes, &c. by human force, as it is to cranes.*

*The Kaleidoscope—Liverpool, April 24—An optical instrument, of the most fascinating and almost magical nature, has been recently invented by Dr. Brewster, for which he has obtained a patent, under the name of the Kaleidoscope (a compound from the Greek words—"to see," "a form," and "beautiful.") From the extreme simplicity of the instrument, it is peculiarly liable to imitation; and it is for this reason that we take so early an opportunity to caution the public against any infringement of the patent, which will be equally injurious to the ingenious inventor, and attended with considerable risk to the imitator and vender. We hardly dare trust ourselves to speak of the merits of this exquisite toy, lest we should be thought to have permitted our enthusiasm to have blinded our sober judgments. The public will soon find, however, that it is impossible to use any descriptive language of its beauties, which can deserve the epithet of hyperbolic.*

We have corresponded with Dr. Brewster, upon the occasion, and are in daily expectation of receiving a supply of genuine instruments, not being in the habit of vending or countenancing spurious imitations of any kind. The pleasing effect of the Kaleidoscope arising from a succession of reflections, by which the objects, even should they possess no individual beauty, by their arrangement in hexagonal, pentagonal, or other forms, acquire a most interesting *tout ensemble* with a variety which may be regarded as infinite, as it is probable the identical picture, in all its circumstances, will never present itself to the eye a second time. When the shapeless or indifferent nature of the materials is contrasted with their beauty in order, resulting from their successive reflections, it is a most striking illustration of "Order out of Chaos."

Nor is the Kaleidoscope without its uses.—It will be of great service to architects, ornamental painters, plasterers, jewellers, carvers and gilders, cabinet-makers, wire-makers, bookbinders, calico-printers, carpet-manufacturers, manufacturers of pottery, and every profession in which fancy ornamental patterns are sought after.

It is also proposed, as an endless source of amusement, by the creation and display of beautiful forms, as the ear is delighted with musical combinations; and, in this view, the Kaleidoscope more than realises the idea of the ocular harpsichord.

*The Budget*.—*London, April 21.*—The Chancellor of the Exchequer last night produced his financial plan for the year, vulgarly called the Budget. The sum necessary for the service of the year exceeds 21,000,000*l.* to meet which he has only Ways and Means to the amount of 9,000,000*l.* leaving a deficiency of 14,000,000*l.* to be provided for. The means of producing this latter sum we stated in a former paper. 3,000,000*l.* are obtained by the creation of a 3½ per cent. Stock, and a remainder by adequate portion of the 27,000,000*l.* of Exchequer Bills funded.

## FRANCE.

*Carriage without horses.*—An immense concourse of spectators assembled yesterday, at noon, at Luxemburg, to witness the experiments with Draisienues, (a species of carriage moved by machinery without horses.) The crowd was so great that the experiments were but imperfectly made. The machine went, however, quicker than a man running at speed, and the conductors did not appear fatigued. About three, a lady appeared in a Draisienne, conducted by the chasseur of the Baron de Drais, who made with it several turns in the alleys, in the midst of the crowd. The machine, although charged with a double weight, had the same rapidity, and the efforts of the conductor did not seem to be increased. The machine ascended with facility the hillocks which are placed in some parts of the garden. The Draisienues appear to be convenient for the country, and for short journeys on good roads. [*Paris paper.*]

## HAYTI.

The following extract of a letter, dated on board the United States' ship Hornet, Cape Henry, April 28, was published in the New York Mercantile Advertiser:

"We arrived here from New York on the 23d instant. His sable majesty will not receive Mr. Taylor, because his credentials are not addressed to 'Henry, King of Hayti.' We expect to sail tomorrow for Port-au-Prince, and thence to the Spanish Main. On our arrival here we fired a salute of twenty-one guns, which was returned by the same number. His majesty spends most of his time in the country, superintending the building of a fortification. It is situated on the top of a very high mountain, having but one passage to it, which has been cut through the rock, and will not admit more than three men abreast. It is not yet finished, although he has 800 pieces of cannon mounted, most of which are brass, and none less than 24 pounders. Within this fortification he has provisions and clothing sufficient for the subsistence of an army of 20,000 men for seven years."

A gentleman who arrived at Newburyport in

the schooner Eagle, in the short passage of 14 days from Cape Henry, informs that the emperor Christophe, attended with a splendid suite, was performing a tour, to examine the fortifications, public works, &c. and it was said that he was endeavoring to effect a reconciliation with those in the late Petion's dominions, and consolidate the whole in one interest; himself of course to be the head. A free communication was kept open between the two governments.—*Bos. Pap.*

## CURACOA.

*March 28.*—By an arrival on Wednesday from St. Eustatia, we learn, that an agent from the Patriots arrived there on the 18th inst. in a sloop of war, three days from Guayana, for the purpose of purchasing a supply of provisions for the Independent Squadron lying at the latter place. Orders had been issued at Augustura for all the Independent privateers of Brion's squadron to assemble at Margaritta, for the purpose of rigorously enforcing the blockade of the Spanish coast.

## ST. PIERRES.

Captain Roxby, supercargo of the schooner La Florestine, from Martinique, states, that a few days before they sailed, a privateer schooner, about 80 tons burden, under the Patriotic flag, had put into St. Pierres for a supply of water. Suspicion, however, as to her character was excited, and an investigation took place: in the course of which it was ascertained that she had three commissioned captains on board, viz: a Frenchman, a Spaniard, and an American, who were thereupon seized and put in confinement. A sailor also deposed that the privateer was from New-Orleans, and that on her passage she had captured a French brig, out of which she took 8 passengers, men and women, and landed and left them on a desolate island near Cayenne. The next day, a government schr. arrived from said island, with the beforementioned passengers; and the consequence was, that the three captains and their crew, were ordered into close confinement on shore, to await their trial, which would come on in a few days after the La Florestine sailed.

## GUADALOUPE.

The Governor of Guadeloupe, Count de LARDENOY, has issued a second ordonnance, announcing that after the 16th of July ensuing, all commercial contracts, obligations or transactions, made by foreigners, directly or indirectly, will be declared null and void. Foreigners can hold and enjoy real estate, and may continue to reside in the colony without being engaged in commerce, and enjoy all the protection of the laws.

## MARTINICO.

## ORDONNANCE.

*By His Majesty's Command.*

The governor and administrator, for the King, of the colony of Martinico,

Having seen the Ordonnance of the administrators of this colony, dated the 28th of October last, authorising the opening of the ports to foreigners, in consequence of the recent disastrous hurricane:

Considering that the term of said Ordonnance expires on the 30th instant, being a period of six months from the date of its publication, and that the interest of the national commerce requires the immediate re-establishment of the edict of the 30th August, 1784, prescribed in the most positive terms by the orders of the ministry:

That the supply of Cassada flour, which forms



a principal resource in the food of the slaves of this colony, has totally failed:

That the re-establishment of this branch of culture, ravaged by the hurricane, will require at least a twelvemonth:

That it is equally essential to the interest of the mother country, and to those of the inhabitants of the colony, that every possible means should be adopted to provide for the sustenance of its population:

Having also seen the opinions on this subject, as declared by the Merchants and Traders of Fort Royal and St. Pierre:

And after due deliberation thereon in Council, Has provisionally ordered the adoption of the following measures, subject to the approbation of His Majesty—viz:

*Art. 1* From and after the 30th of the present month, the regulations of the 30th August, 1784, shall be exclusively carried into execution, respecting the admission of foreign vessels into the colony, subject, however, to the following exceptions:

*Art. 2.* Wheat flour, imported in foreign vessels shall continue to be admitted for the term of four months, that is, until the first of September, 1818.

*Art. 3* Rye flour shall in like manner be admitted for the term of six months, that is, until the first of November, of the same year.

*Art. 4.* The above descriptions of Flour shall pay the duties as established by the Ordonnance of the 28th October last, agreeably to the rates of duties laid for the year 1818, &c &c

Given at St. Pierre, Martinico, sealed with our arms, and countersigned by the Secretary of the Government, this 23d of April, 1818

DONZELOT.

Lieutenant General.

By the Governor and

Administrator for the King,

GUILLAUME,

Secretary of the Government.

#### CHILI.

The following document is extracted from a late Chili paper, received in Philadelphia. It is important inasmuch as it shows the state of the finances of the country. The details show their resources, and what are the object and mode of their expenditure.

*Statement of the Receipts and Expenditures of the State of Chili.*

#### RECEIPTS.

	Dolls.	Cts.
Balance last month in the treasury	123,326	75
Custom house duties	4,387	50
Duty on tobacco	13,704	00
Fifth on gold and silver, and duty on Mines	2,164	37½
From the sequestered estates,	18,552	75
Voluntary donations	12,000	00
On account of the contribution of \$100,000 laid on the Europeans	41,177	00
Duty on flour	1,875	00
Duty of Cuerebre for the district of Maypu.	1,000	00
Other trifling receipts	342	37½
<b>Total,</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>217,539 75</b>

#### EXPENDITURES.

	Dolls.	Cts.
Pay of the army of the Andes	30,000	00
To the southern army	30,500	00
To the military hospital	4,600	00
To articles purchased by the army at Mendoza	1,116	75
Civil list	2,958	12½
Interest on the consolidated stock	1,494	50
Pay of the army of Chili	30,517	62½
Extraordinary expenses of war	27,566	30
To the court of mines	1,380	62½
Works at Maypu	2,000	00
Refunding the moneys attached	1,500	00
Other trifling expenses	1,858	00
	134,892	12½
<b>Total receipts</b>	<b>217,539</b>	<b>75</b>
<b>Total expenses</b>	<b>134,892</b>	<b>12½</b>
<b>Amount remaining in the treasury</b>	<b>82,647</b>	<b>62½</b>

#### DOMESTIC.

##### MASSACHUSETTS.

*Honorable Record.*—It is said a very large proportion of the veteran claimants of military pensions under the late law of the United States are of Massachusetts. Very probable. Of 283,137 men, regulars and militia, engaged in the glorious war of independence, 83,162 were furnished by Massachusetts—making nearly three tenths of the whole army, and nearly fifty thousand more than was furnished by Virginia, then the largest state in the confederacy. We intend nothing invidious by the comparison. [Boston Cent.

##### CONNECTICUT.

*Tax on Steam Boat Passengers.*—A bill is now pending before the legislature of this state for taxing steamboats which navigate the waters of the state. The Editor of the New York Evening Post in mentioning this subject remarks thus:

"It is said to be meant as a retaliatory measure. Be this as it may, we are strongly inclined to question its expediency, to say nothing of its legality or its equity. It provides that a tax of one dollar be laid upon every person that enters the state of Connecticut, by means of a steam-boat, on board of which he has been taken out of the state, and the like tax upon every person taken on board a steam-boat within the state, for the purpose of being conveyed out of the same. Is this a wise or feasible measure? But the act is to go into effect the 15th of the present month!

##### NEW-YORK.

*Parties.*—This state, it would appear by an editorial article in the New-York Evening Post, is still divided by names in their political character. Mr. Coleman, in the concluding lines of a short paragraph on this subject, says "Adopting the prevailing distinctions of the day, we should say that the assembly will consist of 51 Clintonians, 40 Federalists, and 31 Madisonians; giving no party a majority."

*Singular Phenomenon.*—About the 20th of Jan. last, secular employment led some of the family of a Mr Ephraim Wethy, living one mile north of Troopsville, to the north part of his farm, when

they discovered near the foot of a gentle ascent, that a circumscribed spot of earth, ten feet in diameter, had dropped fifteen feet below the level of the surrounding surface: the sides of which appeared smoother than they could have been left with the spade. The earth being swarded, the turf appeared not to have broken, except at the edges. It was found upon trial that the sides of this circular opening were hard and every part perfectly solid. It further appears from the similarity of their bottom, and the surface of the surrounding earth, that the occurrence must have been of a recent date. When the writer visited this place, which was a few days since, the bottom of this opening had settled three or four feet since its first occurrence. The soil on the surface is composed of nearly an equal mixture of silicious and alluvial earth, with but little or no variation to the bottom, and of a firm texture.

It may be further noted that there is no stream of water running near this place of a sufficient size to have produced any effect in washing earth from beneath.

DANIEL D. WAIT.

Montz, May 5, 1818.

**State Loans.**—The three per cent. United States' stock, owned by this state, amounting to \$840,000 was disposed on the 26th ult. by the comptroller, agreeable to the late law, and was taken at 68 1-2 per cent.

The Manhattan Bank has taken the state loan of one million of dollars six per cent. stock, at 101 1-4 per cent. being a premium of \$12,500, and \$1750 more than was offered by the bank of New York. The Manhattan Bank, in consequence of having made the best offer for the loan, became entitled to the treasury deposits in the city of New York, which have heretofore been given to the bank of New York.

The Albany City loan of \$205,000 of seven per cent. stock, was taken at three per cent. advance.

From the Albany Daily Advertiser of May 28.

Some surprise having been expressed on reading the paragraphs in yesterday's paper, of the sale of three per cent. stock owned by this state, and the borrowing of a million of dollars by the comptroller, we think it our duty to relieve the minds of those who are uneasy on this subject by stating, that, by a law, passed by the legislature at their late session, for improving the finances of the state, the 7 per cent. stock created during the late war is directed to be paid off, by the sale of the three per cent. stock, and a new loan of a million of dollars at 6 per cent. redeemable after five years—which has now been effected by the comptroller, as mentioned in yesterday's paper.

By this financial operation, of changing the 7 per cent. loan to 6 per cent. there is a clear saving to the state of \$10,000 per annum, besides the premium obtained on the new loan of 12,500; and by the sale of the three per cent. stock, the sum of 38,800 is obtained more than the comparative value of the said stock to that of 6 per cent.

The law above referred to also reduces to one mill on the dollar, the state tax of two mills pledged for the payment of the 7 per cent. stock.

The city of Albany obtained a premium of \$6,000 on the city stock of \$200,000; but this stock bears an interest of 7 per cent. payable half yearly, and is irredeemable for ten years.

**Mechanical Chimney Sweep.**—We understand

the corporation last evening made an appropriation to encourage the new plan of sweeping chimneys by machinery—the invention of Mr. Bruff. It consists of a jointed brass frame, to which scrapers and brushes are attached and expanded by springs, calculated to suit any size flue, or turn, in the most crooked angle. An invention that, if successful, will no doubt meet the approbation of every friend of humanity.

[Evening Post.]

**Progress of the Grand Canal.**—The following is an extract of a letter to the editor of the New York Columbian, dated at Manlius, on the 20th ultimo

"The contractors have engaged in this business this spring with good spirits, and with a firm determination to complete their jobs within the appointed time; but the heavy and continual rains are very discouraging. There have been for several weeks past about 1000 men hired to work on these jobs, and they have done well, considering all things. Many more men will be employed as soon as the weather appears to be settled. The manner in which the work is done, is generally faithful and satisfactory. Mr Wright has located and extended the canal line for about nine miles west, and is now engaged in preparing the necessary maps and returns to enable the commissioners to enter into contracts. The plan adopted is to let it out in small jobs, requiring them to be performed by the end of this year. And there are great numbers of people desirous of taking contracts. Several of the most efficient of the old contractors have already made propositions to undertake further portions of the line, and many other persons have also made reasonable proposals. From the avidity manifested to engage in this work, I have no doubt but the line may all be let out as fast as it is ascertained, and upon terms as beneficial to the public as were obtained last year.

**Ships.**—From a letter dated at Sacket's Harbor, May 12—"I have visited that mammoth of Naval architecture, the New-Orleans, now on the stocks in this harbor. Before seeing this enormous vessel I had no idea of the immensity of ship building. Under her stern, I really felt a sentiment of awe, when by an upward glance I reviewed the wide sweeping and towering arch of her swelling sides. A very large and conveniently covered house now protects from the weather this noble specimen of American art.

Bot. Chron.

#### PENNSYLVANIA.

**Mail Robber.** On the 1st inst. Wm. Wood, an accomplice of the Hares and others in robbing the United States' mail, was tried before the United States' Circuit Court now sitting in Philadelphia, and found guilty. The punishment is the same as the principals convicted at Baltimore.—*Death.*

#### NORTH CAROLINA.

**The Granville Cause.**—*Raleigh, May 29.*—It will be recollected that, some years ago, the ejectment suit brought by the devisees of the earl Granville against Josiah Collins, to recover a tract of land lying within the proprietary claim of lord Granville, was decided in the circuit court of the United States, for the district of North Carolina, against the plaintiff's right, and that the cause was carried up to the supreme court of the United States, by writ of error.

The principles of this case had been so far decided by piecemeal in considering other causes which involved the same legal doctrines, that, at the last term of the supreme court, the writ of error, we are informed, was dismissed from the docket, as untenable. We, therefore, congratulate our fellow-citizens in this fulfilment of their desires and expectations. Their possessions are not to be disturbed; neither are burthens to be laid on the state to purchase their peace.—[Reg.]

GEORGIA.

## COTTON, RICE AND TOBACCO.

Exported from Savannah, from the 1st of October, 1817, to the 30th April, 1818.

To	Bales of S. Island	Bales of Up. cotton	Tierces Rice	Hhds. Tobacco.
Liverpool,	2,667	41,137	2,182	76
Grenock,	1,659	3,950	637	50
Antwerp,		294	36	59
Havre,	858	8,319	2,993	323
Bordeaux,	28	1,606	250	25
Nantz,	1	761	524	
Rouen,			527	20
Rotterdam,			222	103
Gibraltar,		80		109
Amsterdam,		30	1,058	493
Hamburg,		307	600	400
Falmouth,		40	1,215	30
Cork and a market,		651	553	
Madeira,			211	
West Indies,			2,278	207
Coastwise,		14,689	1,972	805
Total,	6,213	72,331	14,806	2,679

[Morn. Chron.]

**The Crops.**—We have conversed with a gentleman of intelligence from the up-country, whose means of information are pretty extensive. He informs us that the crops of cotton are not so materially injured as was at first expected—that a number of the cotton plantations which were supposed to be destroyed, are vegetating luxuriantly—and that the farmer will suffer, from the late frost, little or no injury in that valuable article, except where premature apprehension induced him to plough up his ground and replant it with corn. [Augusta Chron. May 20.]

FROM THE GEORGIA JOURNAL.

**Messrs. Grantlands.**—It is due to the public, to myself, and to the men I commanded in the late expedition under captain Wright, to state, that many false reports relative to the destruction of the Chehaw village, have been put in circulation by wicked and evil disposed persons; and I am sorry to find that there is so great a disposition among the people to credit the gross misrepresentations that have been made. I suppose the words of many men in the detachment ought to have as much weight as the declarations of perfidious savages, and those concerned with them in trade. The statement made by captain Robinson of Laurens, is substantially true; and the assertion of Mr. Pearre, in the "Reflector," that the detachment carried a white flag, and fired on the Indians while the hand of friendship was extended to them, is not so. The detachment never entered the town as friends, and at the time the Indian who was killed held out the flag, or colors, they were firing from the same house at us.

TIMOTHY L. ROGERS.

Jones County, May 15, 1818.

**Savannah, May 11.**—The Buenos Ayrean ship La Union, captain Brown, of fourteen guns, with a prize of eight guns, called the Emerald, (late an

Havannah Guineaman,) laden with dry goods, sugar, &c. has arrived below. The La Union has made thirteen other captures, one of which she manned, called the Escolastica, a schooner which is supposed to be in Charleston—the rest were destroyed. She has had an engagement with a fleet of Guineamen. A brig, called the Camperdore, and a schooner of five guns, struck to her, being the only two that came into close action. The whole squadron finally made their escape during the night, owing to the high winds and a heavy sea.

**Banks—Banks.**—While in every quarter disapprobation of the management of the U. S. Bank and its Branches has been strongly expressed, it may not be amiss to give some attention to our State Banks. Controuling to a certain extent the monied transactions of the country, is it not their duty to furnish for public convenience, change of a proper quality and in sufficient quantity, either in silver, or bills of their own banks under a dollar, which would be received in payment of taxes, and pass current every where? If this be a duty, the performance of which has been neglected, and shamefully neglected too, how long will public forbearance tolerate such negligence?

A law, similar to that lately passed by the Legislature of New York, and such as has existed in Massachusetts from an early period, should be found in the Code of every State that authorizes the establishment of Banks. The act in substance runs thus: "If any incorporate bank, shall refuse to pay any of its bills or notes hereafter to be issued, in lawful money of the United States, on demand, the holder of such bills or notes, shall be entitled to recover the amount thereof, in an action on the case for money lent, with interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, from the time of such refusal, with costs."

**Public spirit.**—Yesterday subscription lists were opened at the exchange for two grand national purposes, viz. "The Savannah Steam Ship Company," to which two hundred and fifty shares were subscribed for immediately on opening the books—however, from a principle of liberality, it was deemed proper to close the books for the day, that the community generally, as well as the sister state of South Carolina, should have an opportunity given to participate on this most interesting occasion.

"The Savannah River Navigation Company" opened their books at 11 o'clock, and in an hour about one-half of their shares were taken.

The commissioners from the shortness of the notice given the public, deemed it proper to close the books for the day, that the citizens generally may have an opportunity given them to subscribe. They will be open to day at the same hours as yesterday. [Chronicle.]

On the 1st inst. (May) Arbuthnot and Ambristie, who were taken at the capture of fort St. Marks, were tried by a court-martial, in pursuance to orders from gen. Jackson, of which gen. Gaines was the president. Both were condemned to die. The former was sentenced to be hung—the latter to be shot. They were executed on the 3d instant, agreeably to the mandate of the court. It is said that Ambristie died like a soldier—he was cool and firm to the last moment—Arbuthnot was much agitated, and evinced great fear. A man by the name of Cook, one of the accomplices of Arbuthnot and Ambristie turned evidence against them, and on his testimony they were convicted. The charges and



specifications alleged against them were, 1st, for supplying the Indians with arms and munitions of war; 2d, for stirring them up against the whites; 3d, as spies.—Ambristie was a lieutenant in the British army, and was an intelligent, fine looking man. Arbuthnot is an old offender, and has been often advised to desist from exciting the savages against the frontier people of our state. He was the bosom friend of the famous Woodbine; who we fervently wish had fallen into the hands of Jackson—for a greater villain curses not the face of the earth. [Sav. Rep.]

## TENNESSEE.

**Important Discovery.**—The Nashville papers of the 28th February, says that two large deposits of Gypsum have lately been discovered in Overton county, Tennessee, about 80 miles east of Nashville, and near the Cumberland river. It is supposed that these deposits contain Gypsum enough to supply all America. This county also abounds with stone coal, iron ore, copperas, plastic, clay and salt springs. It is said a company in this county in boring for salt brine, have penetrated more than 100 feet through a dense salt rock—Here is an ample field for the display of the talents of the geologist or mineralogist. How sincerely ought we to regret that the resources of our country are so little known abroad.

## OHIO.

**Botanical Lectures.**—A course of Botanical Lectures was commenced in Cincinnati on the 8th May by Dr. Drake, whose introductory lecture is highly spoken of. In noticing this subject the Gazette of the 20th says "it was truly gratifying to see so numerous and respectable an audience at the first attempt of the kind in the Western Country—we hope to see the same interest manifested through the whole course of Lectures."

## ALABAMA TERRITORY.

**St. Stephens, May 9.**—Governor Bibb returned to this place on Sunday last. An expedition against the hostile Indians having been arranged, a detachment of volunteers marched from Claiborne the day previously. It is understood that the Spanish territory will no longer furnish an asylum to the enemy.

Yesterday the governor received intelligence from Major Youngs, who commanded at Fort Crawford, that he had organized a force consisting of regulars, militia from Camp Montgomery and Choctaws, proceeded down the Escambia in boats, attacked the hostile Indians on Pensacola Bay, within one mile of the town of Pensacola on the 25th ult. killed nine, wounded twelve or thirteen, and took eight prisoners, with the loss on his part of one man only. Lieut. Allen commanded the militia. The expedition was so cautiously and properly conducted, that the enemy were not apprized of danger until the attack was made. The day afterwards the governor of Pensacola issued a proclamation; forbidding the inhabitants to sell or give any supplies to the Indians, and informed the Chiefs that they should not be protected. He, at the same time, advised them to surrender and sue for peace.

Major Youngs speaks in high terms of the good conduct of the detachment under his command.

It is highly probable, therefore, that the period is not distant when our fellow citizens on the frontier may safely repose in their habitations.

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

**Notice.**—The employment of an Agent or Attorney is *not necessary* in any claim against the Government. It is most generally attended with *expense*, and sometimes with *actual loss*.

Claims will be promptly settled, when the accounts, and vouchers with which they are connected, are transmitted to the proper office.

Money will be transmitted, whenever a receipt for the sum due, or, where the amount is not ascertained, a receipt *in blank*, shall be forwarded to the Treasury Department.

Military patents, and certificates of military pensions, will be transmitted in like manner, whenever the necessary vouchers are forwarded to the proper office.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,  
WM. H. CRAWFORD,  
J. C. CALHOUN,  
B. W. CROWNSHIELD.

Washington City, May 27, 1818.

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman of respectability, residing at Natchitoches, to his friend in this city, dated*

NATCHITOCHEs, May 5, 1818:

"The want of society makes this place by no means pleasant—but we may look forward to a rapid change, as the Red river country is daily increasing its population. Emigrants are settling on its banks, above and below us. They are generally from Tennessee, Kentucky, and Virginia. It certainly is a delightful country—the lands fertile; the climate equal to that of Maryland. I sincerely wish the government would take possession of all to the westward of this post; in time we shall have some fighting near us. Three Frenchmen, late officers under Bonaparte, arrived in this town from Galvestown. I sent for them, and, on examination they stated, that General Lallemand, and Gen. Grego, with 62 officers, had erected a fort in that neighborhood; that Gen. L. had observed, that he expected a larger force—that he held out the idea of settling a colony, but that there was more attention paid to military discipline than clearing lands. These men it appears, fell in with Lallemand in Philadelphia, who promised to take them to the Tombigby to settle lands. They state, that the General has usurped such strict military power, that they were compelled to abandon him. They leave this to day for Orleans. Lafitte (they say) has from eight to ten vessels in the bay of Galvestown. This was carrying on pirating in a bold manner.

[Nat. Intel.]

**Death of Morillo confirmed.**—The correspondent of the Editors of the Charleston City Gazette at Kingston Jam: under date of the 10th May, says, "By the arrival here yesterday, or rather at Port Royal, of H. B. M. brig Rifleman, Captain Duff, from St. Martha, the news of the death of the blood thirsty tyrant and Spanish General, Don PABLO MORILLO, from his wounds, is confirmed.

**Mistake corrected.** The Editor of the Delaware Watchman says "the Editor of the National Register is mistaken in supposing the letter of the 14th of February, dated on board the Congress Frigate, and published lately in the Watchman, to have been written by Mr. Rodney, one of the

Commissioners. Its authority will not however, we trust, be impaired by this circumstance, when we state that we know the author of it to be a young gentleman of intelligence and of unquestionable veracity."

The following stanzas were addressed by Lord Byron to his Lady a short time before his separation from her. No one, we presume, will deny them the merit of being exquisitely fine, but few will readily believe that he who could conceive and address such sentiments to an amiable female, to whom he was bound by a solemn matrimonial vow, to protect, love and cherish, could possess at the same time a heart so depraved as to treat her with savage barbarity and wanton cruelty; yet the public well know that such was, notwithstanding, the fact. Byron, like Sterne, appears to have centered in him two opposites.

The power of expressing (not feeling) the most exquisite sensibility of our nature, and of awakening it in others, and at the same time of practising the most cold and wanton cruelty. All who have read Sterne's sentimental journey must recollect his MARIA. And who, we would ask, can read it without feeling all the tender sympathies and sensibilities brought into action, and yet this same Sterne could treat the Wife of his bosom, the mother of his daughter with cold, unmanly neglect; degrading and repulsive indignity—He could see her suffer with apparent complacency. Should not such examples serve to admonish the young, the sensible, the unsuspecting females of our country against the delusive fascinations of flattery? To instruct them that many who are capable of saying the finest things are also capable of the most gross duplicity? It is an acknowledged truth that praise is sweet to every human ear; and when honestly and judiciously bestowed is the strongest stimulant to virtuous and meritorious actions. And for that very reason it ought to be regarded with a jealous watchfulness. It is a snare which has proved fatal to many. It is resorted to alike by the lover and the politician when they wish to deceive.

#### TO JESSEY.

There is a mystic thread of life  
So dearly wreathed with mine alone,  
That Destiny's relentless knife  
At once must sever both or none.

There is a form, on which these eyes  
Have often gazed with fond delight;  
By day that form their joys supplies,  
And dreams restore it through the night,

There is a voice, whose tones inspire  
Such thrills of rapture in my breast;  
I would not hear a seraph choir,  
Unless that voice could join the rest!

There is a face whose blushes tell  
Affection's tale upon the cheek

But pallid at one fond farewell,  
Proclaims more love than words can speak.

There is a lip, which mine hath prest,  
And none had ever prest before;  
It vowed to make me sweetly blest,  
And mine—mine only, prest it more!

There is a bosom—all my own—  
Nath pillow'd oft this aching head;  
A mouth—which smiles on me alone;  
An eye—whose tears with mine are shed.

There are two hearts, whose movements thrill  
In unison so closely sweet;  
That, pulse to pulse, responsive still,  
They both must heave, or cease to beat.

There are two souls, whose equal flow  
In gentle streams so calmly run—  
That when they part!—they part!—ah, no!  
They cannot part—those souls are one!

#### MIRACLES OF BEAUTY.

Through midnight glooms my Leila stray'd,  
Her ebony locks around her played—  
So dark they wav'd—so black they curled,  
Another night o'erspread the world.

The moon arose—and Leila's face  
Resplendent shone with every grace—  
It gleam'd so fair—it beam'd so bright,  
Another moon illum'd the night.

At length the morning sun's unseal'd,  
My lovely Leila stands reveal'd;  
All then confess'd her potent sway—  
A rival planet rul'd the day.

#### From the New York Columbian.

*Spots on the Sun.*—There are at present 3 spots on the sun's disk, two on his northwest, and one on his southeast limb; there were yesterday morning, three in a cluster on his northwest limb, one of which has since closed up or disappeared. There are a number of spots on all parts of his surface, which appear and disappear as he revolves round his axis; one on or near his centre, disappeared in three days, and another in twenty-four hours. The first appearance of these spots, the present year, was about the middle of last April, since which time I have had repeated observations of them with one of Richardson's improved telescopes. The diameter of all the spots, on one half of the sun's surface, taken together, I judge to be about one fiftieth of his diameter; now admitting the diameters of the earth and sun to be in proportion to each other as 1 to 100, it follows these spots are equal to twice the earth's diameter, or about 16,000 miles, and consequently cover a space on the sun's surface of not less than two hundred millions of square miles, which is about ten millions of square miles more than the superficies of our globe.

This, when compared with the sun's superficies I will allow, is but small, yet there can be no doubt but what this diminution of the solar rays has co-operated with the Greenland ice in rendering our springs, both in Europe and America, and more particularly the present, so very backward and inclement. Are not these phenomena well worthy the attention of scientific men throughout the country?

J. B. A.